

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 9 of 1890.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 3rd March, 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th February, is glad to hear that the taluqdárs of Oudh are inclined to enlist and maintain 1,000 troops in an efficient state at their joint expense, so that they might be able to place the services of the troops at the disposal of Government in an emergency.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The proposed maintenance of 1,000 troops by the taluqdárs of Oudh for the assistance of Government.

Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 28th February, referring to Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill, observes that the provisions of the Bill should commend themselves to general approval. But, of course, it cannot be expected that the Congressists, who ask for the introduction of the elective system, and that too on the one-man-one-vote principle, will be satisfied with it. Mr. Bradlaugh would do well to drop his Bill. The elective system is not suited to this country, which is inhabited by men of different races and creeds.

Circulation
550 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd March, states that evidently Lord Cross has introduced his Bill with a view to frustrate Mr. Bradlaugh's endeavours. Lord Ripon and Lord North-

Circulation,
415 copies.

brook are said to have expressed approval of the Bill, but to have reserved their opinion. They know very well what shams the Indian Legislative Councils are. But they expressed approval of the Bill as they were glad to see that Lord Cross was desirous to do something. However, they did not like to give an expression to their views on the subject, because Lord Cross was not yet prepared to introduce any radical changes in the constitution of the Councils. (The *Hindustani*, Lucknow, of the 23rd February, does not think that the people will be satisfied with any concessions short of the introduction of the elective system.)

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Comments on the strictures of the Local Government on the native newspapers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, gives an Urdu translation of the comments made in the Provincial Administration Report for 1888-89 on the native press of these provinces, and observes that a native editor is as well aware as the Lieutenant-Governor that the use of strong language should be avoided. But how can a person who has a pen in his hand and a tongue in his mouth follow that good advice, when the Lieutenant-Governor comes down from his high pedestal and abuses the men, who have the misfortune to differ from His Honor, in Billingsgate? As higher education has made little progress in this country, especially in these provinces, there is no reading public to patronize the native newspapers, nor is there a public opinion to back them. They have of course small incomes; and they are disliked not only by the local authorities but also by a portion of the local population. If the native editors who sacrifice all their ease and comfort and conscientiously perform their duty to the public, in spite of the difficulties and hardships to which they are exposed, are abused and called names by the head of the Local Government, to whom they looked for a recognition of their services, they cannot preserve their equanimity. Had the *Pioneer* made such an attack on them, they would have called it a liar and accused it of malice. But the high respect which they owe to Sir Auckland Colvin cannot allow them to speak of His Honor in such terms. Again, if they did so, they would be charged with sedition and

disloyalty. His Honor's animadversions on the native press in the Adminstration Report imply four charges, as follows:— First, the tone of native newspapers is very immoderate; secondly, they are in the hands of poor and needy men; thirdly, they levy blackmail from respectable persons; fourthly, they represent their own thoughts and feelings and not those of any classes of the community. It is almost useless to discuss and answer the first charge, because the same writing may be considered as moderate in tone by one man and as highly objectionable by another. Can Sir Auckland Colvin say that his strictures on the native press are couched in decent and moderate language, and that a man does not transgress the proper bounds of decency in calling his adversary a cheat and a swindler? Did any native newspaper of these provinces ever abuse His Honor in the way in which he has fallen foul of the native press in his Adminstration Report? He says that there is a tendency among the native newspapers of these provinces to follow the tone of the newspapers of other provinces. Does he mean Bengal by other provinces? As regards the second charge, it is a matter of no concern to native editors if a man whose forefathers were carpenters can become a Lieutenant-Governor of a province; if the son of a hatter can be placed in charge of a large district; or if men who received education in free schools can rule in Oudh. The conductors of native newspapers may not be men of high social position, but at all events they are not more needy than were the editors and proprietors of some well-known Anglo-Indian journals. On his first advent in this country Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the *Pioneer*, wore a threadbare coat; Mr. Robert Knight, late editor of the *Statesman*, was originally employed at Bombay on Rs. 100 a month; the proprietor of the *Madras Daily News* was a mere proof reader; and the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* and Chairman of the Bombay Corporation was formerly a sub-editor of that newspaper. Sir Auckland Colvin should have mentioned the names of the native newspapers which are accused by him of blackmailing the native nobility. A high official of His Honor's position should not have thrown stones from behind the screen. Does such a large portion of the

newspapers practice extortion as could justify the condemnation of the entire press ? The *Hindustáni* would challenge the district officers and the native nobility to prove that any of those journals which are alleged to imitate the tone of the Bengal press, have ever blackmailed any person. One or two obscure journals may have levied blackmail from a foolish nobleman, but to accuse the whole native press of extortion on account of the misbehaviour of one or two such journals is as unjustifiable as it would be to allege that all the inhabitants of London are adulterers, on the ground that a large number of applications for divorce are filed before the courts in that place. It was no doubt very easy for Sir Auckland Colvin to bring such a sweeping, gratuitous charge against the native press, but it would have been more fitting to his high rank if he had given particular instances. If the native newspapers represent nobody and are no exponents of public opinion, why are they so much dreaded and abused ? If their writings have no effect on the people, why is Sir Auckland Colvin so afraid of them ? The anti-congress newspapers as well as the pro-congress ones should see how His Honor has abused both his friends and enemies. If he thinks that he can close the mouths of his political opponents by abuse, he mistakes. There are influential Englishmen, other than he, who view the services of the native newspapers with a more sympathetic eye. His attack on the newspapers, far from having any effect on the newspapers, has only lowered his own prestige. It was believed that at least he would not distinguish himself in the way that Sir Lepel Griffin had done, but the public has been disagreeably disappointed. He has now shown himself in his true colours. His Government will last two years more, and he may inflict some injury on the native press during his administration. But the native press has an important mission, and it must perform it in spite of abuse and threats. Sir Auckland may gag the mouths of one or two newspapers, but truth will triumph in the end ; the native press will continue to perform its self-imposed duty freely and fearlessly and assist in the political regeneration of the people. (The *Hindustán*, Kálakankar, of the 27th and 28th February, makes nearly the same comments.)

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th February, observes that it does not like to criticise

The same.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's opinion regarding the native press with such severity as the *Hindustáni* has done, nor does it approve of the subservient tone of the *Oudh Akhbár*. Though His Honor's strictures are severe, they are true to a great extent. Undoubtedly there are some newspapers which practice extortion, and the respectable journalists should not attack like hornets a European official who refers to the evil, but should endeavour to check it by discontinuing the exchange of their papers with those above alluded to. It would have been well if His Honor had disclosed the names of the offending newspapers, so that they might be induced to mend their ways. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* is unable to concur with the Lieutenant-Governor in the view that there is a tendency among the journals of these provinces to follow the immoderate tone of those of other places. In 1884, 1885 and 1886 almost all the newspapers of these provinces freely abused Government and Europeans: the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* itself was no exception and thought that the duty of a journalist was to abuse the authorities. But of late the tone has greatly improved, and all the leading newspapers, save one or two, are supporters of Government. Instead of saying that there is a growing tendency among the newspapers of these provinces to imitate the objectionable tone of those of other provinces, His Honor should have contented himself with declaring that some newspapers still continue to imitate the tone of the Bengal press. He should have mentioned the names of the journals whose tone is good: such favourable mention might have raised them in the public estimation and induced other newspapers to follow their example. Some native journals are, no doubt, conducted by very poor men; but, on the other hand, some are owned by respectable persons, who are of higher position than the proprietors of Anglo-Indian papers; and who spend thousands of rupees in the publication of the newspapers simply for the public good. It is superfluous to refer to the former poverty of the proprietors of some of the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers, as some native editors have done. Natives of low social position had better

be refused permission to publish newspapers. In England, a newspaper article can excite a rebellion. The native newspapers do not yet possess such influence over the people; but they have rendered important services. The spread of vaccination, the popularity of English education, and the movement for the encouragement of widow marriages and the discouragement of child marriages and the curtailment of marriage expenses are due to their agitation. Besides encouraging social reform, the native press has also impressed upon the people the tyranny and oppression of Russian rule and kept Musalmans from joining the National Congress. The native journals are exposed to great hardships from want of patronage and sympathy by the people. An English newspaper could not exist for a single day under such unfavourable circumstances.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th February, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin's strictures on the native press

The same. appear to have been very unpalatable to the newspapers. The *Hindustani* has condemned His Honor's opinion in very strong terms. If the native newspapers really indulge in the use of intemperate language and practice extortion, they should take a warning and abandon those bad practices. The freedom of the press does not consist in condemning all Government measures indiscriminately. The writer does not mean that the newspapers should not expose the high-handedness of an official or protest against any mischievous Government measure. They should do so by all means, but they should not use abusive language, because abuse is no argument. In fact, abuse tends to prejudicially affect the friendly feeling between Government and the people. It would have been very impolitic on the part of Sir Auckland Colvin to have mentioned the names of the offending journals. The mention of particular instances would have savoured of personal attacks. The *Hindustani* was not justified in calling a Lieutenant-Governor the son of a carpenter, a District Magistrate the son of a hatter, and so forth. Sir Auckland Colvin did not refer to the family trades or callings of any native editors. He simply said that the native editors were a set of needy men, and there can hardly be two opinions as to the truth

of his statement. The *Hindustani* knows very well that cases in which native editors have been accused of having levied blackmail have sometimes found their way to courts of law; and that consequently it should not have taken offence at the reference made by His Honor to the evil.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, observes that the confidence of the people in the British Government is chiefly due to the impartiality of the highest tribunals of justice in the land. The impartial judgments passed by courts of justice in famous cases tend to strengthen the British rule more than any increase of the garrison would do. The sentence of the High Court in the *Pioneer* libel case is just what might have been expected from an impartial British Court. There was nothing in common between the parties to the case. The accused were Mr. George Allen, C. I. E., the proprietor of the *Pioneer*, the pet organ of the all-powerful Civilians, and Mr. Chesney, the editor of that journal, and son of General Chesney, Military Secretary to the Government of India; while, on the other hand, the complainant was Captain Hearsey, an indigent Eurasian, who has forfeited the sympathies of his few European friends by joining the National Congress. The *Hindustani* gives a brief history of the case, ending with the fine of Rs. 3,000 inflicted on Mr. Allen by Sir Comer Petheram; and observes that, considering the great hardships to which Captain Hearsey was exposed in the prosecution of the case, the fine cannot be regarded as a heavy one. Although the *Pioneer* is a great opponent of the just aspirations of natives, the *Hindustani* would have sympathized with it had it expressed regret at the outset for its having defamed the Captain. As it did not like to offer an apology to the complainant, it is not justified in complaining that it has been severely dealt with. The decision of the High Court in the case will be viewed with satisfaction by the whole native population, not because the *Pioneer*, the enemy of the people, has been fined, but because justice has been vindicated. All honour is due to Sir Comer Petheram, who has strengthened the confidence of the people in British justice by his impartial judgment in the case. Such decisions neutralize the evil effects produced by the abuse of the native

Circulation,
300 copies.

press and of the leaders of the people by Sir Auckland Colvin, and other officers of that class. Natives should take a lesson from Captain Hearsey's firmness in the case ; if they acquired even a portion of his firmness, justice would soon be done to them and all their grievances would be redressed.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd March, referring

The decision of Mr. Justice Norris in the case of Duncan King, charged with causing the death of a native.

to the case of the European named Duncan King, who caused the death of a native porter and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Justice Norris of the Calcutta High Court, observes that there would have been no ground for complaint if a European culprit had been so leniently dealt with by the Panjáb Chief Court. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that the Calcutta High Court, which sentenced a native to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a small quantity of mustard, should let off a European murderer with one year's imprisonment. If Judges are unable to follow the law, then all the Acts had better be thrown into the sea. A native should prepare a pamphlet giving a brief account of such cases and forward copies to Her Majesty and to the Members of Parliament. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 23rd February, observes that the question is, had King been a native, would he have been sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or 12 years ?)

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th February,

The Magh Mela, Allahabad. observes that it is believed that the

traders who had set up stalls at the Magh Mela filed petitions before the District Magistrate complaining of the loss to which they had been subjected by having been forcibly turned out of the fair before the expiration of the month of Magh. The Magistrate transferred their petitions to the Tahsídár, who ordered one day's ground rent to be refunded to them. They did not receive the refund and said that they used to keep their shops at the fair till the Shivaratri festival every year. It should be observed that they opened shops at the fair on payment of high ground rent to obtain some profit, but that they have suffered a loss.

The presentation of the petitions cost each of them Rs. 5 in vain: why are not such petitions received on plain paper?

The *Dabír-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st March, complains

Suggestion regarding the establishment of a department to watch the proceedings of officials.

of the alleged high-handedness of the police, and observes that in a case of theft, which was lately committed at the house of a lady doctor employed

in the Female Hospital at Agra, the police were unable to find out the real culprits, but they tortured some of her servants and neighbours for several weeks. The men were detained and cruelly beaten during the day, with a view to an extortion of confession of guilt, and released in the evening. They repeatedly expressed a desire that they might be formally arrested and sent to the lock-up, in order that they might receive food from Government, but the police paid no heed to their prayer. One of the men lodged a complaint with the Magistrate, but there was a delay in the investigation of the case, as usual, and in the meantime the complainant died. The torture of suspected persons by the police is quite illegal, and the existence of the practice is due to the circumstance that the authorities are not aware of it. The *Dabir-i-Hind* refers to some cases in which persons were accused of different offences and committed by the police for trial, but the persons were found innocent and acquitted by the courts. Government should establish a department which should keep an eye on all officials and report their illegal proceedings, as was suggested by the *Nasím-i-Agra*.

The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for February, referring

The curtailment of marriage expenses among the cultivators in Ahmedabad and Kera.

to the rules framed by the Bombay Government for regulating the marriage expenses among the peasantry in Ahmedabad and Kera, observes that it would be

a good thing if similar rules were framed for the people in these provinces.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 25th February,

Robberies in the Meerut district. regrets to notice that very disquieting rumours are current at Meerut in con-

section with the frequent occurrence of robberies in the district. The city is said to be visited every day by the secret spies of the dakaits. Dalip's murder by the robbers, on account of his having supplied information against them, was calculated to prevent any persons from supplying such information in future. But the District Magistrate has issued a very timely proclamation, in which he calls upon landowners, cultivators and chaukidárs to give immediate information of the appearance of the robbers in their villages, and to assist the police in capturing them; and warns them that, in case of default, they shall be liable to punishment under the law. The proclamation will deter any men from carrying on secret correspondence with the robbers, and will induce landowners and other persons to inform the police of the movements of the dakaits. It is to be hoped that the robbers will be captured before long. (The *Jalwa-i-Ezidi*, Meerut, of the 28th February, refers to the frequent occurrence of dakaits in Meerut, but hopes that the authorities will soon be able to capture Jhanda, the leader of the dakaits.)

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, complains that besides the various cases of dakaits which have occurred in the interior of the Etawah district, three daring dakaits have been committed in the immediate neighbourhood of the headquarters of the district within the last month and a half. The women in a carriage were cruelly robbed of their jewellery, one man was killed, the cash box was forcibly carried away from the octroi outpost, and the chaukidárs were beaten. The City Sub-Inspector of Police has been promoted to an Inspectorship and has received an increase of Rs. 30 to his pay in recognition of his important services. The police authorities desired to transfer him from Etawah, but he was retained at the instance of the District Magistrate. Muhammadan officials are generally considered to be more efficient than Hindu officials. But it is a matter of deep regret and surprise that although the five Tahsildárs in the district are Musalmáns, all the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police are Musalmáns, there is also a Muhammadan Civilian there, and the influential Muhammadan private gentlemen are

ready to assist the authorities, cases of robbery should occur as frequently. The District Magistrate should give his attention to the matter.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 27th February, regrets to say that quite an alarm prevails among Robberies in Moradabad. the inhabitants of Moradabad, owing to the frequent occurrence of cases of theft and robbery in the district, and urges that the people had better be allowed to bear arms for a time at such a crisis. It is rumoured that lately a thief entered a man's house and stole all the jewellery and cash. As the thief was about to leave the house, the man's wife struck him with a sword, and he at once ran away, throwing down all the property. An idea of the utility of arms may be gathered from the incident. The police should keep an eye on the bad characters in the city, and see if they assist thieves and robbers.

Circulation,
100 copies,

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 24th February, expresses satisfaction at the circumstance Durbhangā temple case. that the Durbhangā temple demolition case is being thoroughly investigated. In reply to the address presented to the Mahárája of Durbhangā by the inhabitants of that place at the railway station on the 17th idem, the Mahárája declared that he was sure that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would do justice to the Hindus and that the temple would be re-built. The public have full confidence in His Honor's sense of justice. The temple should be rebuilt at the expense of the District Magistrate.

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, represents Taxation. India as a donkey loaded with a heavy burden marked Taxation, and Government as a European carrying a whip and driving the animal. The letter-press is a Persian distich which means that, although the donkey is a stupid animal, it is dear as it quietly carries burdens.

The *Alam-i-Tasvir* (Cawnpore), of the 28th February, quotes from the *Akhbár-i-Am* of Lahore The charges brought against the Magistrate of Cawnpore. the charges brought by the Advocate of Lucknow against Mr. Wright, the

Circulation,
250 copies.

Magistrate of Cawnpore, and condemns the charges as false and malicious.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Praja Hitkarak* (Agra), of the 28th February, complains that some officials at Agra not only abuse but also beat persons in their courts.

The alleged ill-treatment of persons by some officials at Agra in court.

Circulation,
305 copies.

The *Bharat Varsha* (Bithur), for December, received on the 25th February, gives a brief account of the Bithur fair held in November.

The Bithur fair. The paper praises the police officials for arresting a number of gamblers, but complains that Babu Balkrishna and other Hindus were not allowed by the Police Inspector to deliver religious lectures at the fair. The Christian Missionaries were not interfered with by the police and freely lectured the people.

The same paper regrets to say that sometimes persons who are quite illiterate, and who are of the nature of professional beggars, are selected to advise the authorities in connection with the assessment of the chaukidari tax in Bithur. It is rumoured that this year a Gangaputra has been selected for the purpose. A worse selection could not have been made: the man is sure to overassess the persons who incur his displeasure by not giving him alms. The Magistrate of Cawnpore should give his attention to the matter.

The assessment of the chaukidari tax at Bithur, Cawnpore district.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th February, observes that Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867. the supply of three copies of books by the publishers to Government free of charge will effect a saving in the public expenditure, while it will cause no appreciable loss to the publishers. Suppose 2,000 books are published during the year and the price of each book is 4 annas a copy. The publishers, who will have to supply copies free of charge under the new Bill, will each suffer a loss of 12 annas, or rather of 6 annas, which may be taken as the prime cost of three copies of a book. But, on the other hand, Government will be saved an expenditure of Rs. 1,500, which it will be able to devote to more useful purposes, or to a remission of taxation. Again, it should be

observed that the authors or publishers present many copies of their books to their friends, and that many copies remain unsold and are treated as waste paper. In that case the presentation of three copies to Government should not press severely on them. The publishers have only themselves to thank for the introduction of the new Bill. Some of them used to realize from Government the prices of their books at considerably higher rates than those at which they supplied the books to private persons.

EDUCATION.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur), for January, received on the 25th February, on the authority of a

Circulation,
305 copies.

The establishment of a Sanskrit school by a Brahman lady at Cawnpore.

correspondent, is glad to state that

the widow of the late Munna Lál Tiwari of Cawnpore has established a Sanskrit school at Cawnpore, granting the school a large building worth Rs. 10,000 for its accommodation, and endowing it with an estate valued at Rs. 40,000 yielding an income of Rs. 2,000 a year to meet its expenses.

RAILWAY.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 28th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that

Circulation,
400 copies.

Supply of water to passengers on the Indian Midland line.

passengers are unable to get water on the Indian Midland line. When any

passengers complain to a station-master, he at once tells them that there is no water-carrier at the station. Pointsmen are unable to supply water to passengers, as in addition to their own duties, they have to wait on the clerks at the station. The Traffic Manager should immediately make satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water, particularly as the hot weather has set in.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 24th February, in a supplement, states that on the morning

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The dead body of a man found hanging by the neck in a temple at Benares.

of the 24th idem a young man about 25 years old was found hanging by the

neck in the temple of Tarkeshwar Mahadeva at Manikarnika-ghat, Benares. The dead body was taken down by order of

the Sub-Inspector of Police ; and when the body was searched a letter was found from which it appeared that the deceased was a goldsmith named Chunni Lâl, of Charwa, Harda, in the Hoshangabad district, and that he had committed suicide. Had the District Magistrate himself seen the dead body hanging by the neck, he would have obtained much useful information which it will now be very difficult for him to get from the statements of other persons. The District Magistrates should pay personal visits to the places which are the scenes of such tragedies.

*Circulation,
150 copies.*

The *Prajá Hitkârak* (Agra), of the 28th February, says Suspension of the Holi that the meeting of the Hindu Dharm at Agra. Sabha, held on the 24th idem, decided that the Hindus of Agra should not celebrate the Holi, just as they did not celebrate their other festivals.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1889-90.	1890.	
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	Feb. 21st	Feb. 27th	240 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Urdu	„	Mujarrab Hussain ...	„	Mar. 1st	63 „
3	<i>Alam-i-Tassvir</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	„	Khán.	„	„	„
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	„	Feb. 28th	250 „
			„	„	Alímu-l-lah ...	„	„	493 copies (in- cluding 283 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand ...	„	27th	76 copies.
6	<i>Amíru-l-Akhbár</i>	Meerut	Urdu	„	Amír Alí ...	„	Mar. 1st	150 „
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	„	Kishan Lal ...	„	3rd	164 „
8	<i>Árya Darpan</i>	Sháhjahánpur	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Bakhtíwar Singh ...	For February	„	„
9	<i>Árya Pattra</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	„	Ráj Bahádur ...	„	Mar. 3rd	306 „
10	<i>Ázad</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali ...	Feb. 28th	1st	240 „
11	<i>Bhárat Jiwan</i>	Benares	Hindi	„	Rám Krishn Vármá, ...	„	Feb. 27th	1,400 „
12	<i>Bhárat Varsha</i>	Bithur	Urdu	Monthly	Rám Naráyán ...	For Dec. & Jan.	„	305 „
13	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarúp ...	Feb. 24th	„	200 „
14	<i>Colonel</i>	„	„	„	Banwári Lal ...	„	„	„
15	<i>Colvin Gazette</i>	Unaو	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mahmud-ul-Hasan ...	Mar. 1st	27th.	140 „
16	<i>Dabdab-i-Qaisarí</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thákur Prásád ...	„	Mar. 2nd	309 „
17	<i>Dabdab-i-Sikandarí</i>	Rámpur	Urdu	„	Muhsín mad Hussain, ...	„	3rd	468 „
18	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	„	Amínu-l-dín ...	Mar. 1st	„	82 „
19	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	„	Nizám Ahmad ...	Feb. 24th	„	550 „

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
20	<i>Hilāl</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Nāhī Baksh	Feb. 24th	Feb. 26th	125 copies.
21	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálkankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sunkla	... 25th to Mar. 2nd.	" 26th to Mar. 3rd.	415 "
22	<i>Hindustáni</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prásád Varmá,	" 23rd	" 25th	300 "
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahávir Prásád	" 19th & 22nd,	" 28th	100 "
24	<i>Jalwa-i-Fazá</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Kháfi	" 21st & 28th, Mar.	1st & 3rd,	125 "
25	<i>Jám-i-Jamshéd</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 16th	Feb. 27th	150 "
26	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggú Khán	Mar. 1st	Mar. 3rd	250 "
27	<i>Kárnáma</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqúb	Feb. 24th	Feb. 26th	250 "
28	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmí Shankar	" 28th	Mar. 3rd	500 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
29	<i>Káyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prásád	"	24th & Mar. 1st.	1,200 copies.
30	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prásád	Mar. 1st	Mar. 3rd	350 "
31	<i>Káyasth Samáchár</i>	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Bhágwán Prásád	For February	Feb. 28th	204 "
32	<i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thákur Prásád	Feb. 24th	" 26th	250 "
33	<i>Káyasth Upkárák</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Náráyan Prásád	" 28th	Mar. 3rd	300 "
34	<i>Khichri Samáchár</i>	Mirzapur	Tri-lingual	"	Mádho Prásád	" 22nd	Feb. 25th	375 "
35	<i>Khurshid-i-Asfáq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 22nd & 28th,	" 26th & Mar. 3rd.	200 "
36	<i>Mashhúr-i-Qaísar</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	" 26th	" 26th	115 "
37	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gaurí Shankar	" 22nd	" 25th	50 "

38	<i>Marharu-l-Ziráat</i>	Meerut	... Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	... Muqarrab Khán.	Husain	For February	... Mar. 2nd	... 195	"
39	<i>Mihr-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Karímu-l-lah	...	Feb. 21st & 28th,	Feb. 25th & Mar.	370	"
40	<i>Naiyár-i-Ázam</i>	Moradabad	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Amjad Alí	...	24th	... 28th	250	"
41	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbár</i>	Etawah	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	22	22	175	"
42	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Ávtár Krishn	...	23rd & 28th,	26th & Mar.	175	"
43	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Muhammad Muhsin,	...	24th	25th	87	"
44	<i>Násim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Jamná Dás Biswás,	...	23rd & 28th,	25th & Mar.	400	"
45	<i>Násim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Shiva Náráyan Lál	...	15th & 23rd,	Mar., 2nd	50	"
46	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Muhammad Alí	...	24th	1st	80	"
47	<i>Nazm Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Dwárká Prasád	...	20th	Feb., 25th	200	"
48	<i>Nizámu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Fahímu-l-dín	...	24th & 28th,	26th & Mar.	100	"
49	<i>Núru-l-Anwár</i>	Cawnpore	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Abdú-l-Hamíd	...	22nd & Mar.	25th & Mar.	262	"
50	<i>Nusratu-l-Sunnat</i>	Benares	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Muhammád Saíd	...	1st.	2nd.	175	"
51	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	Harda	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Wásudeva Bháskar,	...	For January	Mar., 3rd	400	"
52	<i>Ouáh Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Sheo Prasád	...	26th	Feb., 28th	550	"
53	<i>Projá Hitkárak</i>	Agra	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Rám Chandra	...	24th to Mar.	25th & 27th	150	"
54	<i>Prayág Samáckár</i>	Allahabad	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Dewaki Nandan	...	23rd & 28th,	26th & Mar.	400	"
55	<i>Rafíu-l-Akhbár</i>	Benares	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Ghulám Husain	...	24th	25th	250	"
56	<i>Riazi-l-Akhbár</i>	Gorakhpur	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Nízám Ahmad	...	22	28th	325	"
57	<i>Rohilkhand Púnah</i>	Moradabad	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Jamshed Ali	...	22	22	150	"
58	<i>Sájjáan Kirti Sudhákar</i>	Udaipur	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Banshi Dhar	...	24th	27th	108	"
59	<i>Sastá Akhbár</i>	Agra	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Aulád Alí	...	8th & 22nd,	Mar. 1st	100	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
60	<i>Sitára-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Banwári Lál	Feb. 28th	Mar. 2nd	125 copies.
61	<i>Sudókh Sínáhu</i>	Khandwa	Máráthi	,"	Lakshman Anant	," 26th	," 1st	248
62	<i>Táhsíb</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	..."	Prayági.	,"	,"	"
63	<i>Tanánáti</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	..."	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	19th & 27th, Feb.	25th & Mar.	100
					Púran Chand	," 24th & Mar.	2nd.	"
						1st.	28th & Mar.	125
							3rd.	"

LUCKNOW : }
The 6th March, 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Veracourier Press of Upper India.